A SOLID BACKBONE.

THE ARMY MUST STAND ASIDE.

Mr. Sparks Cathuses the House and the House Endorses the Country by Passing the Army Repeal Clause—An Old-Time Debate for the Elimination of the Galleries.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Sparks (Ill.) called attention to an article in the Chicago Inter-Ocean containing an account of an interview with President Hayes by Mr. Burke of Chicago, in which the latter gave the assurance that the president would stand firmly by the republicans; that he had not wavered upon the president as requested, and that there is no reason to believe that the president will disappoint the loyal people of the country, for himself (Davis) he enlisted for the war. Mr. Sparks went on to say that it seemed the president seemed to have some spinal disease which rendered it necessary for stalwart members of his party to try to cure it. He asked farmers to read the article published in the great metropolitan journal of the northwest, and say whether there was not an effort made there to coerce the president into the extreme measures of the extreme members of the party, and in spite of all that, the city of Chicago had given a democratic majority of 4,873 for Harrison—"our own Carter" (he said) and that was characterized by the Chicago Inter-Ocean as victory for democratic and howling rebels. (Laughter.) In the place of putting rantrods into the president's back bone, all the marrow and stiffness had been taken out of the republicans. The democratic victory in Chicago was the most popular response from the republicans—and it was startling in its character.

Mr. Carwell (Wisconsin) reminded Mr. Sparks that on that same day Wisconsin had given an increased republican majority of six hundred. To that, Mr. Bragg, of the same state, responded in a manner that elicited loud applause from the democratic side. Then Mr. Chittenden (New York) made a professional speech, sneering at greenbackers and telling democrats that their party policy was in favor of desperadoes, horse-thieves and bl ck-legs at the polls.

Mr. Hewitt (Alabama) moved to strike out the section from the bill, and Mr. Conger (Michigan) suggested to the other side of the house that if this were done his side would add them in passing immediately, without debate, a separate bill repealing among the so called objectionable sections of the statute.

Mr. McMahon (Ohio), speaking for himself, repudiated the proposition.

In course of the debate Mr. Cox (New York) stated that he had in democratic caucus favored the repeal of obnoxious laws by an independent bill, but that it had been overruled, and that he had acquiesced in the superior wisdom but not superior experience of others. He repeated that if the president vetoed the bill the house would send to the house repeal bills as simple and then there would be a chance for testing the sincerity of the republican side for its partizan legislation. He said that the renowned champion of the opposition (Garfield) had charged the democratic party with organizing a revolution, but it was the republican party that had dragged the country to the very perilous edge of revolution and from that gulf the democratic party intended to rescue the fabric of American institutions and American civilization.

Mr. Aiken (South Carolina) said that in 1876 congress the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had said that was attempted to make sectional issues as a platform for 1880 would find itself greatly mistaken, and when the gentleman rose in his seat congress had announced the majority coming from the south as revolutionary. Mr. Aiken could see no candor in the position of the gentleman from Kansas, (Ingalls) who had condemned the acts of southern men, he had forgotten to tell us that a republican rule of twenty years, within the last ten days citizens of his own state had hanged a negro—burned him at a stake and danced to the bacchanalian music around his pyre. The house had, also, had the manager catcher (Hoffman Connecticut, Blaine)—(the gentleman would excuse the allusion)—who had said: "You gentlemen of the south are relying upon treachery among friends." You must know that in the northern states that all the patriotism and all the intelligence and all the capital belonged to the republican party. If that gentleman was here about as he thought he was, and knew anything about the southern states, he must know that all the intelligence, all property, all virtue, and all worth there belonged to the democratic party. (Applause on the democratic side.) He had heard from men of eminence constitutional arguments, but he had only to listen from which side of the house the voice came to know the opinions of the speaker, and that had led him to believe that there was not so much constitutional construction required about the matter. It is this which it was proposed to repeal—a partisan measure passed by a partisan congress for the purpose of partisan power. In 1868 he had been permitted for the first time since the war to vote, but on going to the polls he found a sentinel guarding the approach to the ballot-box and an officer secreted behind the box. He thereupon refused to vote, saying no free man would vote under duress. (Derisive laughter on republican side.) There had been no democratic votes cast at that poll. In 1872 he had gone to another poll and found soldiers quartered within fifty yards of the ballot-box, and as a republican vote was cast at that poll. Why? Because they had understood that the military were democrats and had taken the liberty of not voting under duress. (Laughter and applause on democratic side.)

After several amendments had been offered and rejected, the committee arose and reported the bill to the house. All important amendments were agreed to without division.

Mr. Cameron (Illinois) asked Mr. Sparks to allow the house an opportunity to have the yea and nay vote on the repealing section. Mr. McMahon objected. The bill was passed. Yeas, 148; nays, 127. There was a strict party vote. The greenbackers voted as follows. In the affirmative: Lee La Fever, Ford, Gillett, Jones (Texas) Ladd, Mills, Alabama; Murch Stevenson, Weaver, Wilkinson. In the negative: Barlow and Forsythe. The result was received with applause on the democratic side. The house at 4:30 adjourned till Tuesday.

The president has issued an order consolidating the land offices at Mobile and Montgomery, the records of the former being transferred to Montgomery. The officers at Mongomery will retain their position.

The house committee on rules, who have under consideration the proposition to increase the membership of several of the most important standing committees of the house, met this morning and authorized Mr. Blackburn to report to the house in favor of increasing the committee on elections from 11, as at the last congress, to 15; ways and means from 11 to 13; appropriations from 11 to 15; commerce from 11 to 15; judiciary from 11 to 13; agriculture from 11 to 13, and fixing the membership of the committee on enrolled bills at 7 instead of 5 as at the last session. A proposition to increase the printing committee was considered, but it was found that the law fixed the membership of that committee at 3, in conformity with a like committee of the senate, the two to act jointly when, by so doing, the measures referred to them can be better facilitated. The committee took no action on the proposed distribution of the several annual appropriation bills among the committees having like subjects in charge, but it is very probable that when the question of increasing the committees on appropriations is laid before the house some controversy will arise, those favoring the division of the work of appropriations will propose to commit to the military committee the appropriations for the army and all branches of military service, to the naval committee the appropriations for naval service, to the commerce committee the appropriations relating to navigation, etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The president has signed the commission of A. B. Norton for marshal of the northern district of Texas.

Major James McMillan, of the second artillery, relieved from duty in Texas, will be ordered for duty in the department of the east.

The secretary of the treasury announces that the subscriptions for four per cents forwarded by mail or express before 3 p.m. yesterday will be accepted. They will amount to fifty million.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Disastrous Fire in St. Louis—Pistol Practice in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—By a fire which commenced in north Fifth street, and gotten under control at midnight, and had not extended beyond the block in which it started, Altheimers & White's store was gutted; Meyers Bros., adjoining, damaged a good deal by water; the Fourth street stores in Verandah row were all injured more or less by water, particularly Miller, Grant & Co. (laces and fancy dry goods), H. H. Probasco (fancy candies); the American express office also received a thorough wetting. The aggregate losses cannot even be approximated at present.

The buildings occupied by Appleton, Noyes & Maude, Mack & Co., and S. M. Hamilton & Co., Nos. 500 and 506 North Fifth street and store of J. H. Meyers & Bro., 420 Washington avenue, were burned last night. They cost $200,000 a few years ago and were owned by the Mercantile block and Real estate association. The Appleton, Noyes & Maude building was damaged about $20,000. The Mack & Co. building was nearly a total loss, say $50,000, and Meyers & Bro., is injured in the rear $5,000. On these buildings there was an insurance of $120,000. Dodd, Brown & Co., was insured on goods on Fifth street $70,000; the loss of Mack & Company, on stock estimated at $125,000, was insured for $40,000; the stock of Appleton, Noyes & Maud, was valued at $55,000, losses and insurance not yet obtained; Hamilton & Company, had about $40,000 in stock, and Jacob Bros. & Hoffman, who occupied Charles street eil of the Fifth street building, had about $25,000 in stock, of jeans and clothing; Altheimer & White's loss is not definitely known, it will probably increase the total loss to between $400,000 and $500,000.

The body of George Tarrant, business agent of the National Guard association, whose armory was in the upper story, was taken from the ruins this morning with his arms and legs burned off and his face frightfully mashed. He was in the rear room of the armory looking after some cases of rifles, when it is supposed a part of the roof fell and buried him in the debris. His relations live in Norfolk, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A special from Dallas, Texas, says that in a difficulty yesterday Kaufman, John Kell shot and killed Charles Smith, a nephew of ex-Congressman Brown of Kentucky.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 6.—John Lamb, recently convicted of the murder of Officer Race, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of June next.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 2:15 a. m.—A destructive fire is now burning at the corner of Crown and Race streets, in the large five-story building occupied by Hansell & Co., and other firms. The school-house opposite and the row of buildings on Fourth and one on Race streets, are also on fire. The loss is likely to reach half a million of dollars. The building lately occupied by Thackara, Buck & Co., is burning, and Waterall's paint shop is in ruins.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Egyptian Battle—Wholesale Banishment in Turkey.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch to the Times from Alexandria says that on the day after the battle between the Egyptians and the Arabs, under the lead of Suleiman, five thousand deserters came over to the Egyptian camp. The Egyptians followed the retiring enemy, killing ten chiefs and two thousand more men, and were still in pursuit at last advices. The capture of all the slave depots is considered certain.

In the council of ministers, the grand vizier, Kherdin Pasha, protested against the sultan's proposal to banish without trial a number of persons suspected of plotting against the sultan.

Garabaldi has arrived in Rome.

The Roumelian assembly at yesterday's sitting resolved that Sophia should be the capital of the principality, but that the coronation of the prince shall be held at Tirnova.

President Grevy has signed further numerous list of pardon of communists.

The French senate has adjourned until the 8th of May, and the chamber of deputies until the 15th of May.

Heinrich Wilhelm Dove, the celebrated meteorologist and writer, is dead.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Apprehensions exist of an insurrection in eastern Roumelia in the interval between Russian evacuation and mixed occupation.

The recent statements of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury cause indignation and anxiety in Athens. It is believed disturbances will occur in Greece unless the recommendations of the Berlin congress respecting the frontier are executed.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

English Treasury Bills—The German Customs—The Turkish Debt.

LONDON April 5—A Times' financial article says tenders for £1,500,000 in treasury bills were received yesterday at the rates by which the government disposes of its three-months bills at about one and one-half per cent. discount and six months about two per cent. Such rates cannot but fail to tempt the government to postpone the funding of its floating debt, but they are far from indicating a healthy tone of the money market.

The notice to the Durham miners of a fifteen per cent. reduction in their wages expires to-day. The workmen at forty of the pits have accepted it, and it is believed all will accept.

A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, welcoming her to Italy and expressing his good wishes for her welfare.

J. & T. Johnston have failed. Liabilities £80,000.

VIENNA, April 5.—The Neue Freie Presse says that the rinderpest is becoming formidable in Bohemia. Several hundred places are now affected. Agriculture in many places is at a stand still, the draught cattle being locked up wherever the disease occurs.

HAMBURG, April 5.—The Barsenhalle says Bismarck intends to impose extra duties on ships carrying foreign flags.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The grand vizier has commenced negotiations for the conversion of the Ottoman debts contracted with England and France. The basis of the scheme is an assignment to each country a share in the customs revenue, to be collected under the control of the English and French delegates.

A Negro Outrage Card.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A call has been issued, signed by many prominent colored clergymen, teachers and social directors of the colored people of this state, for a convention to meet in New Orleans on April the 17th, to consider the condition of their race in Louisiana. They say:

"We regard with grave apprehensions the wrongs and outrages from which so many of our people suffer to-day, and the alarm which has influenced them to make a general exodus from north Louisiana and the turbulent parishes in the state."

Wm. Aldige, the colored deputy United States marshal appointed a week ago to serve the court processes in Tensas parish, telegraphs Marshal Wharton to-day that all the subpœnas—a dozen or more—have been served, and the witnesses are on a steamboat enroute to this city. These witnesses are to appear in the Tensas cases, which begin Monday next.

Canadian Depression.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MONTREAL, April 6.—Owing to a depression in the traffic, a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the employees of the grand trunk railway company, is contemplated.

Frost in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, April 5.—Ice and frost here this morning and general in the state. It has damaged the cotton that is up and some replanting will be necessary. The fruit and vegetables are injured.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1879. NO. 262.

DRAWING THE LINE.

WORK OF THE FULTON GRAND JURY.

A Rapid Inquiry into Violations of the Law and the Result Thereof—Carrying Concealed Weapons—The Presentments Rendered—A Sharp and Quick Campaign.

The grand jury of the county, which completed its labors on yesterday, was one of the most intelligent and zealous bodies that has ever served our community. They gave the most careful attention to their duties, and eneddi their labors with the utmost satisfaction to the court. In the prosecution of their inquiries into the crimes committed in this county they exhausted every avenue of information. The dockets of the justices of the peace and of the recorder's court were carefully overhauled, and the offenses revealed by them were presented in every case that warranted the prosecution. We present here the

SEVENTY-FIVE TRUE BILLS

returned by them into court. They found it necessary to reject only three or four of the bills sent before them:

State vs. Sam H. Hill, murder.
State vs. Edward Cox, murder.
State vs. Jesse Johnson, assault to murder.
State vs. Jessie Gates, et. al., assault to murder.
State vs. Celia Crawford, assault to murder.
State vs. Tobe Cochran, burglary in day time.
State vs. Charles Knox, burglary in day time.
State vs. Ed Johnson, burglary at night time.
State vs. Green Battle, burglary at night time.
State vs. Will Lacey, burglary at night time.
State vs. John Wheeler, burglary at night time.
State vs. Lincoln Thompson, burglary at night.
State vs. Bill Doyle and Alex. Bigby, robbery.
State vs. Jake Belser, larceny after trust.
State vs. Bill Hawkins, larceny after trust.
State vs. O. L. Pease, keeping open tippling house on Sabbath.
State vs. Joseph Howard, misdemeanor.
State vs. Ransom Miller, misdemeanor.
State vs. L. S. Thrash, misdemeanor.
State vs. Wm. Glenn, misdemeanor.
State vs. Jim Paris, misdemeanor.
State vs. Thos. Martin (2 cases), misdemeanor.
State vs. Leo. Waters, misdemeanor.
State vs. David Swanson, larceny from house.
State vs. David Swanson, larceny from house.
State vs. Reuben Compton, larceny from house.
State vs. W. W. Scoville, misdemeanor.
State vs. W. H. Seldon, misdemeanor.
State vs. same, furnishing liquor to minors.
State vs. Isaac Wood, simple larceny.
State vs. Floyd Dumas, simple larceny.
State vs. Frank Smith, simple larceny.
State vs. Joe Blount, forgery.
State vs. Jos. F. Gowen, forgery.
State vs. Robt. Pause, selling liquor to minors.
State vs. Will. Macey, burglary in night.
State vs. Ed. Johnson, burglary in night.
State vs. Tom Gates, burglary in night.
State vs. Samuel McCloudy, burglary in night.
State vs. Alex. Watkins, burglary in daytime.
State vs. R. M. Dyer, selling liquor to minors.
State vs. Pat. Kenney, selling liquor to minors.
State vs. C. J. Wemmister, selling liquor to minors.
State vs. Dan O'Connor, selling liquor to minors.
State vs. Herman Werner, selling liquor to minors.
State vs. Frank Hillburn, misdemeanor.
State vs. Floyd Beebat, larceny from house.
State vs. Forest Henderson, larceny after trust.
State vs. David McWilliams, cheat and swindler.
State vs. Joseph Tuck, assault to rape.
State vs. Philip Breitenbucher, misdemeanor.
State vs. Jack Burks, forgery.
State vs. Ella Foster, larceny after trust.
State vs. Same, misdemeanor.
State vs. E. W. Holland, misdemeanor.
For Carrying Concealed Weapons—State vs. M. D. O'Brien, Sam. Jones, W. W. Black, George Johnson, William Robinson, Joe Massey, R. B. Cheaves, Margaret Davis, Ed. Atkins, M. T. Simmons, L. B. Bally, J. M. Casey, Jennie Sockwell, Henry F. High, Cal. Varnadoe, William Felker, James A. Splain, S. F. Hill.
State vs. Warren Mitchell, felony.
State vs. Thomas Kiker, misdemeanor.
State vs. "Roziah", misdemeanor.
State vs. O. L. Pease, misdemeanor.
State vs. Thomas Sneed, burglary in day time.
State vs. Ran. Miller, adultery and fornication.
State vs. Ella Foster, adultery and fornication.

Most of the misdemeanor cases above recorded, are for offenses against the laws regulating the liquor traffic, and prohibitory of allowing minors to play at billiards, etc. These are offenses often committed unconsciously at hotel bars, and in public billiard rooms, but the law is inexorable and grand jurors have no discretion in the matter. They are sworn to make presentment of all such acts.

THE GENERAL PRESENTMENTS

made by the grand jury are very full, and are conceived in wisdom and good sense.

They compliment the manner in which the books of our county officials are kept, and recommend the appointment of a proper committee to make a thorough examination and verification of them. They submit the reports of the officers as made to the grand jury and recommend their publication in THE CONSTITUTION. They particularly recommend "extreme vigilance in the matter of taking bonds of county officers, and have them good beyond a doubt."

The alms-house and jail are both reported under suitable conduct and in the best condition that could be expected. They also report the county convicts in a healthy condition and doing valuable service.

THE CRYING EVILS

of carrying concealed weapons and furnishing liquor to minors both receive scathing denunciations at the hands of the grand jury. They ask of our immediate representatives in both branches of the general assembly the effort to pass a law that shall put an effectual blockade and stop to the "buying, selling owning, possessing, loaning, borrowing, or bringing into the state any pistol or pistols, or in buying or selling any pistol cartridges."

TWO FEMALE SHOOTERS.

For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant a grand jury has returned bills of indictment against females for carrying concealed weapons. It will be noted in the for going list that a couple of rather well known female characters have been caught at this Amazonian business of "pistol toting."

NEEDED INSTITUTIONS.

The grand jury also urges immediate action upon the part of the ordinary looking to the establishment at the earliest practicable day of a county hospital and a "house of refuge," or reformatory school for juvenile criminals. Both these institutions are demanded, say the jury, by the community, and they advocate their immediate establishment. These are wise recommendations and the community will expect to see them executed at once.

Judge Hillyer complimented the work of the grand jury in the highest terms of praise and heartily concurred in their presentments. The jury passed deserved compliments upon Judge Solicitor-General Hill. The latter has been vigilant and aggressive and has put in an enormous week's work. He is an admirable officer, and we are to be congratulated on having so true and laborious an attorney for the state.

PADDLING THEIR OWN CANOES.

The Cambridge Bloods First in the Race.

LONDON, April 5.—The inter-university boat-race was won by the Cambridge crew by two lengths. The time of race was 21 minutes and 18 seconds. The Cambridge crew led from the start, and the result was never doubtful. Oxford won the choice of position and took the Surry side. At Hammersmith bridge, one mile and three-quarters from the starting point, Cambridge was three lengths ahead, going as they pleased, at 36 strokes to the minute. The race was virtually over at the top of Chiswick Eyot, about 6 furlongs further on, where the Cambridge was five lengths ahead. There was some surf in Corney Reach, which slackened the pace of the boats, and the Oxford steer ng the better of the two, might have come up, but the crew appeared exhausted. The Cambridge, rowing steadily, maintained the advance and, quickening the stroke to 38 in the last quarter, won by 6 or 7 lengths.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, April 6.—The 36th race between the eight-oared boat crews representing Oxford and Cambridge universities, took place on the Thames to-day. The race, as has been all along anticipated, resulted in an easy victory for the Cambridge crew. This is the seventeenth time they have proved to be the successful contestants, the Oxford having won eighteen, a d one—that of two years ago—resulting in a dead heat. The course was that usually rowed on the Thames—from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs. Time of the Cambridge, 21 minutes and 18 seconds. They led the Oxford from the start, and the result was never doubtful. At Hammersmith bridge, one mile and three-quarters from the starting point, the Cambridge was three lengths ahead and were going as they please at 36 strokes. The race was virtually over at Topchriswick Eyat, a few furlongs from Hammersmith bridge, where the Cambridge were five lengths ahead. They encountered some surf in Corney Reach, which caused them to slacken pace, and the Oxford, which was steering the better of the two, might have come up, but the crew appeared to be exhausted. Cambridge, however, rowing steadily maintained the advantage, quickening the stroke to 38 in the last quarter and won by six or seven lengths.

A HARD TIME AT SEA.

The Heartlessness of the Officers of a Passing Vessel.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 6.—The bark Brazil, Captain Roach, arrived here this morning from Dunkirk via Delaware breakwater, brought Captain Jones and crew of the schooner Nellie Bell. Nellie Bell hailed from Waldoboro, Me., bound from Portsmouth, N. H., to New York with a cargo of lumber. Captain Jones reports that he left Portsmouth on March 30, with wind light and variable. Early next morning, however, it had increased to a violent hurricane. All the sails but the foresail were taken in. The pumps sounded and found the vessel making water. The sails were blown away and the schooner continued to make water. At 8 p. m. she was filled up and rolled over on its beam end, carrying away both masts, bowsprit and the deck-house. When she righted the deck was under water. For the next fifty hours the crew suffered greatly. Snow and hail fell on the 1st of April, and the sea continually washed over the wreck. All hands were lashed to the quarter-deck for safety. The weather next day was more moderate, but a heavy sea was running and the deck was washing up. At 5 o'clock a. m. a signal of distress was hoisted and at 8 o'clock a. m. a three-masted American steamer passed within two miles but heartlessly proceeded without rendering assistance. At 4 p. m. the British bark Brazil bore down on the wreck and took off the crew. All hands were thoroughly exhausted and saved nothing. They were without food or drink for two days.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Arrangements for the International Exhibition.

HAVANA, April 5.—The English mail steamer arrived to-day, bringing the following news: City of Mexico, March 30.—Six hundred mechanics and laborers are engaged at work on the exposition building, which is progressing rapidly. An opposition, it is said, will attempt to defeat the project by fighting it with a bill to build a penitentiary upon the site of the exposition building. Senors. Riva, Palaccio and Sebastian Comacio (millionaires), it is believed, have offered to advance the government a loan of two hundred thousand dollars towards completing the exposition building at an early date. The government has conceded to the Messrs. Alexandre the right to raise tariffs on freights carried by their steamers in the Mexican trade.

General Ygnacio Martinez, who quarrelled with the administration and resigned, is now a candidate for governor of Tamaulipas and Coahuila. Martinez is a citizen of neither state, and the prospects for his election are feeble.

Local revolution against Governor Mariscal in the state of Sonora holds its own. General Zerna has captured the important post of Guyamas. Federal authority is impaired throughout the republic.

DIED ON THE TRAIN.

Sudden Death of James Connell on His Way Home.

Last evening as the State road train left Chattanooga, it had as a passenger James Connell, a master machinist of this city, who has been lately engaged in the service of ex-Governor Brown at the Dade coal mines. When he boarded the train it is said he was intoxicated and soon fell asleep. Little notice was taken of him until the arrival of the train at Big Shanty, when a young man named Lyons attempted to wake him and found him cold. Efforts were made to arouse him, but without avail. Upon the arrival of the train in this city, the body was taken to the residence of Connell, corner Rhodes and Haynes street, in charge of Doctor Robert Westmoreland.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Pool to Meet Next Wednesday.

There are no new developments in the great railroad war. All the through rates are cut just as much as ever, with a still downward tendency. There appears to be not the least evidence of any conciliatory feeling on the part of the roads. Consultations are all the go. The railroad magnates are bothered, and telegrams are passing freely between them. There will not be anything new on the question until next Wednesday. A special meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship association will be held at the Kimball house on that day.

A full attendance is certain, and it is now the generalbelief that the difficulties of the various roads will be arranged satisfactorily. Until then we shall have to await in patience what the future may bring.

The Mastodon Minstrels.

The forty minstrels gave a second performance at the opera house last night to a fine audience. Every part of the performance was decidedly good. Billy Rice on the end kept the audience in a titter or a roar. Sam Price, Pete Mack and the five other end men were also very laughable.

The songs were new and pretty. The jokes were fresh and taking. Billy Rice made a stump speech, which was a splendid hit on the common political style of oratory.

The singing of the California quartette was excellent. Adams and Lee, with Sam. Irwin, made music of all sorts, but all excellent.

Mr. Harry Kennedy's ventriloquism was the source of surprise and fun.

The twelve dance men are wonderfully expert, and trained to perfect accord. The performance concluded with a burlesque, in which Billy Rice beat himself.

The show is very fine and deserves the huge houses it is attracting wherever it goes.

Removing the Police Commissioners.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Mayor Cooper has made up his mind with regard to the police commissioners. To-night letters were served on Erhardt, Nichols and Smith, from the mayor, informing them that certificates of their removal from the office of police commissioner, together with the reasons therefor, would be presented to Governor Robinson.

Death of Judge Davis.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA., April 5.—Judge Chas. D. Davis, an old and respected citizen of Monroe, in this county, and resident for near sixty years, died last evening at 9:15, after a short illness of only a few days. Judge Davis was formerly judge of the western circuit, and during his long life of usefulness held many other offic s of trust. He was a remarkable man in many respects.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

J. M. ARRINGTON has been commissioned tax-receiver of Polk county.

THE supreme court will probably not reach the Ocmulgee circuit before Wednesday. The bar of that circuit is already ably represented here.

YESTERDAY Wm. A. Shirley was commissioned notary public for the 1169th district, G. M., of Glasscock county, and Mr. T. S. Bayley for the 320th district of Baldwin county.

JUDGE TOM SIMMONS is said to be giving perfect satisfaction on the Macon circuit, and Judge Crisp, of the Southwestern circuit, though the youngest judge in the state, is pronounced by lawyers one of the very best.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR, while in Knoxville last Wednesday, spoke to a good crowd and urged the importance of the passage of a Moffett liquor law and of a dog law. He asked all in favor of these two measures to rise, and nearly every man stood up. When the other side of the question was put not a single person arose.

THE WIFE OF AN HOUR

THE ROMANCE OF BETSY PATTERSON

The Wife of a Mushroom Prince who Proved Unworthy of a Woman's Love, and a Daughter Whose Disobedience Crushed Her Father's Heart.

"An eventful history is recalled by the death of Madame Bonaparte. Soon after Betsy Patterson was united in marriage with Jerome, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, some one suggested that trouble was perhaps in store for her. "I would rather," she replied, "be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte one hour than the wife of any other man for life." She was then only eighteen years of age. Her years have been many; her life with her husband was but one hour, comparatively. Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson were married in Baltimore, December 24, 1803. The imperial brother of the bridegroom refused to recognize the union, forbade "the young person," as he termed his brother's wife, to ever set foot on the soil of France, and promised pardon to Jerome only in case he returned alone and by "faithful service" sought to redeem his folly. The French senate formally proclaimed that the foreign marriage—"pretended marriage," it termed it—was annulled. Confronting them with this wall of opposition, the young couple set sail for France, determined to plead with the emperor for favor. They landed at Cadiz, Spain. The wife being forbidden passage on a French vessel, the husband went forward alone on his suppliant mission. This was about eighteen months after the marriage. A few weeks later a son was born to the couple. Madam Bonaparte never saw her husband but once afterwards. It was when on a visit to Europe, and after Jerome had married Princess Frederica Catharina of Wurtemburg. They met in a picture gallery in Florence. It is said he was the more agitated of the two by the encounter. He was with his second wife, and whispering to her, "that is my former wife," left her and the room. But to return. Jerome, after he left his wife at Cadiz, pleaded with the emperor honestly and ardently for recognition of his American wife. Napoleon spurned every entreaty. He wrote to his brother: "Your marriage is null, both in a religious and legal point of view. I will never acknowledge it. Write to Miss Patterson to return to the United States, and tell her it is not possible to give things another turn. On condition of her going to America I will allow her a pension during her life of sixty thousand francs per year, provided she does not take the name of my family, to which she has no right, her marriage having no existence." Subsequently he granted Jerome an interview. "So, sir," said he, on seeing him, "you are the first of the family who has shamefully abandoned his post. It will require many splendid actions to wipe off that stain from your reputation. As to your love affair with your little girl, I do not regard it!" Jerome was faithful to his love for a while, wrote loving letters expressive of constancy and desire to see his wife and son, and vowed eternal faithfulness. In about two years he wedded her of Wurtemburg.

To the honor of Pope Pius VII be it said that Napoleon Bonaparte never succeeded in inducing him to declare Jerome's first marriage null and void. He not only invariably refused, but entered a protest against the second marriage.

Mme. Bonaparte tried, under Napoleon III, to have her marriage recognized by France, but vainly. It was decreed, however, that her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was "a legitimate son of France." The subsequent years of Mme. Bonaparte's life were in a great measure a burden to others, if not to herself. She had plenty of means, but her temper was sour and her tongue poison-tipped. She made everybody unhappy about her. Her father, in his will, left her this compliment:

The conduct of my daughter Betsy has through life been so disobedient that in no instance has she ever consulted my opinion or feelings; indeed, she has caused me more anxiety and trouble than all my other children put together; her folly and misconduct have overwhelmed me a train of experience that, first to last, has cost me much money.

"The Memoirs of Madame Bonaparte, Written by Herself," have of late occupied her pen, and it is probable they will interest the curious world for a few days, at least, when published. Madame Bonaparte was 94 years old last month.

Any person who lives to be 60 is very apt to survive nearly all the friends of his youth, and when he has lived to be 70 he finds very few of the intimates or acquaintances he has enjoyed in middle age. Lasting to 80 or 90 he is destined to a kind of isolation as respects affection or sympathy which is very painful, if he has any sensibility or love of his fellows left at so advanced a period. Going beyond 90 to 96 for example, as Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte did—he survives all his contemporaries; he becomes a human anachronism. When she died the last direct connection with the family of the great Napoleon will be broken. She outlived everybody, and almost everything. Her husband, the youngest brother of Napoleon, who married her at 19, and lived to be 76, has been dead 19 years. All the actors in the great wars of the French emperor, every character in that grand and startling drama of which he was the hero, appear now to belong to ancient history. Elizabeth Patterson, the pretty daughter of the Baltimore merchant, was married twelve years before the first battle of Waterloo. Napoleon was then first consul, and Jerome Bonaparte was only a lieutenant in the French army, his imperial brother not then having power to knock down the anointed sovereigns of Europe and set up the members of his family in their stead. After Waterloo, Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte attracted wide attention in Paris from the most distinguished people. Wellington admired her beauty; Talleyrand complimented her; Mme. De Stael called her lovely. A few years ago the secret correspondence reciting the negotiations which, it was fondly believed, would result in placing on Betsy Patterson's shapely head one of the tarnished crowns Napoleon was preparing to distribute to his brothers, was found, it is said, among the rubbish of a Baltimore rag-shop, and destroyed. It would read strangely by the light of subsequent events.

JUSTICE TO RAILROADS.

The Outrage Committed by Bartow County Juries Considered.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—I noticed in your paper this morning you referred to the case of Elliott vs. Western and Atlantic railroad company in Bartow county. If I have heard a correct statement of the facts the case seems to be a great outrage upon decency, morality and propriety. As I have heard it stated, Elliott was a Steamboat captain who received a free pass over the Western and Atlantic railroad. The president of the railroad company shortly afterwards issued an order that all persons traveling on free passes should travel at their own risks as to accidents, etc.; and that each person having a free pass must sign a contract upon it to that effect, or he could not ride free. Elliott got on the train at Kingston to go to Cartersville and presented his free pass. The conductor asked him to sign his name to the contract on the ticket, that he would not hold the company responsible for accidents while riding free. He refused to do this. The conductor told him he must pay his fare then. He refused to do that. The conductor then told him he must either sign the contract, not to hold the company liable, or he must pay his fare, or get off the train. He refused to do either, until finally they reached Cass or Rogers' station, where the train stopped. The conductor renewed the demand and he got off. Whether he afterwards walked to Cartersville or waited and paid his way on the next train I have not learned. This is said to be substantially the facts in the case.

Elliott then sued the company and got a verdict for $5,000 rendered by a jury of the county of Bartow. The judge granted a new trial. Elliott's counsel carried the case to the supreme court. The supreme court said the judge did right in granting the new trial. And that if Elliott had a right to recover anything, it was only for actual damage, which, it seemed could not have been more than a walk of four or five miles to Cartersville, or the payment of the fare from Cass station to Cartersville. Probably two or three dollars would have covered the whole.

The case then went to trial again before another honest jury of Bartow county; and they, under this ruling of the supreme court and under the charge of the judge of the superior court that this was the law, under their oaths rendered another verdict of $5,000. The judge very properly set that verdict aside. Elliott's counsel again brought the case to the supreme court, alleging that the judge had abused his discretion in setting aside the verdict. The supreme court again sustained the judge and said he would have abused his discretion if he had not set it aside. The case went back and was again tried for the third time, before another honest jury of Bartow county, who under their oaths reduced the verdict to $1,500; and a motion is now pending before the supreme court to set aside that verdict, which no one can doubt, under the ruling of the supreme court, it will be the duty of the judge to do. And it will be the duty of the judge of the supreme court to sustain him in doing it.

Now, Messrs. Editors, it seems to me that this presents a deplorable state of things. It is said Bartow county is led by a parson; is this the morality he teaches his people? Suppose John Jones had been going from Kingston to Cartersville in his buggy, and John Smith had asked him to permit him to ride down with him free of charge; and he had got into the buggy; and after riding half way John had told him that if he rode the balance of the way he must take his own risk as to accidents; and Smith had sworn he would not do it; and Jones had told him if he did not he must get out; and he had gotten out of the buggy and walked the balance of the way, having paid nothing for the ride that he got; and Smith had sued Jones, does anybody believe that 12 jurors could have been found in Bartow county, who would have given Smith $5 damages? And yet in a case precisely similar in principle a jury who ought to be honorable men, and I suppose pass as such, solemnly swear on oath that the injury was $5,000.

The case then goes before another jury supposed to be honorable, high-toned men; and they solemnly swear upon their corporal oaths, in the teeth of the decision of the supreme court and judgment of the superior court to the contrary, that the damage is $5,000. The case goes back to a third jury of like honorable men, who under their solemn oaths, in the teeth of the decisions of the supreme court, again say that the damage was $1,500.

Now I venture to say, that there is not a man, woman or child, in Bartow county, who in his conscience believes that there is a word of truth in this verdict. Now, gentlemen, that Elliott was injured $5,000 or $7,500, by being required to step off the train, because he would neither pay his fare, nor agree to ride free at his own risk. And yet thirty-six jurors of Bartow county have sworn it.

Is this the morality of the county? Is this the Christianity that prevails in Georgia? I think, Messrs. Editors, you were doing a public service to call attention to such outrageous conduct on the part of any men, or set of men, acting in public or other official capacity.

But there is another view of this question. The lawyers, undoubtless, took this case for Elliott on speculation. The court is a heavy expense every day to the county. Jurors must be paid all the time. And witnesses are hindered from their time, and must be paid. The case has already consumed a great deal of the time of the court, there having been three long trials, and long speeches made each time. Probably the case has cost the tax-payers of Bartow, up to this time, not less than several hundred dollars; and there is no telling how much more it will cost them. What do the honest tax-payers of Bartow say to the conduct of the jurors who pocket such verdicts? Are they prepared to sustain them?

JUSTICE.

THE RINGING OF THE BELLS.

A Fire Near the Atlanta Rolling Mill.

Yesterday at three o'clock while many of the citizens of Atlanta were at dinner or otherwise employed in a quiet way the firebells at the various engine-houses were rang with considerable vigor, and soon the city was in a fervor of excitement. Firemen were seen rushing in the direction of the engine-houses and to get their pet machines out and on duty. The alarm indicated that the fire was in the direction of the Atlanta rolling mill, and soon the department was hurrying in that direction. Upon arriving at the scene it was discovered that the two-story frame residence of Mr. E. T. Allen, located at a short distance from the rolling mill was in flames. In the house at the time of the fire was the family of Mr. Joseph Yates. The inmates were soon out of the building, and firemen and friends commenced getting the furniture, and household goods out of the burning building. The wind was blowing rather st ong at the time, and the flames spread very rapidly. The firemen succeeded in get ing several streams of water on, with their usual promptness, and is was by their exertions that the lower story of the building was saved.

The building was a two-story frame residence valued at probably $1,000 and was we learn, uninsured. It was owned by Mr. E. T. Allen, who resides on McDonough street, and was rented to Mr. Yates. There seems to be no settled theory as to the cause of the fire. Some say that it was caused by a spark from the locomotive that carried out the passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad, while others hold that the building took fire from a spark deposited on the roof from one of the chimneys of the house. These, however, are only rumors. Mr. Yates is of the opinion that all of his household goods and furniture was saved, although as yet he has not been able to take an inventory.

AYRES JONES.

Committal to Jail After Brief Examination.

Yesterday Ayres Jones, who was arrested in the mountains of Fannin county, last Sunday

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 6 1879.

FRANCE is pardoning her communist convicts.

THE house yesterday adjourned ever to Tuesday.

NO SKY-ROCKETS announced the arrival of Garibaldi in Rome.

THE army appropriation bill, with the amendments thereto, was passed in the house yesterday by a strict party vote.

AN associated press dispatch from Augusta says that the fruit in Georgia has been killed by the recent frosts, but our information is that the peach crop in the middle portion of the state has not been materially cut off.

MR. HAYES is reported as saying that the conflict now going on in congress is the old question as to whether the government has a right to interfere in state elections. This remark is so eminently correct and judicious that we feel sure it was prompted by the amiable Mr. Roger.

AN amendment to the army appropriation bill providing that the repeal of the clause as to the presence of troops at the polls shall not abridge the right of the executive to respond to the call of a state legislature or governor, was yesterday agreed to, the republicans not voting.

THE Egyptians are making matters warm for the African slave-traders. This fact ought to make the hearts of the New England philanthropists thrill with joy—so much so as to make them forget the slavery of the factory operatives in their own section.

THE debate in the house closed yesterday, and up to that time not a single republican speaker had taken advantage of the opportunity offered him to make a constitutional argument in behalf of the position of his party. The orators of that party took up the time of the house in windy talk about "revolution," and in endeavoring to show that the precedent they had established of attaching to appropriation bills matters not germane was wholly evil. We shall watch with some degree of curiosity the course of the debate in the senate, in order to see whether any republican will venture to justify by constitutional argument federal interference in state elections. The discussion promises to be one of the most notable for many years.

The Purposes of Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes, it appears, has submitted to an informal interview on the question now under debate in congress, and, according to the western and northwestern organs is in thorough sympathy with the republican minority. Premising that the president should never make public his intentions with respect to any measure submitted to him for his signature, Mr. Hayes (probably remembering the fact that he lacks several thousand votes of being the real president of the country) proceeds to state, according to the organs aforementioned, that he will not hesitate to veto the appropriation bills with the repeal measures attached thereto. We have very capital doubts as to the authenticity of the remarks attributed to Mr. Hayes. They give him the appearance of going out of the way to truckle to the stalwarts, ill there is a silly and sickly effusiveness about them that it becomes a person in his position, and he is made to display an ignorance of the provisions of the organic law almost incredible. If the words put in Mr. Hayes's mouth are really his, he is about to take a very serious step, and we warn him now that if he bases his veto on the supposition or the hope that the democrats will yield one inch further than they have yielded, he is making the greatest mistake of his life. How far he may be under control of the rule or ruin element of the republican party we have no means of knowing, but if the alleged interview be correctly reported, he is allowing such cunning and unscrupulous partisans as the Chandlers to lead him into a trap from which he will not easily extricate himself. Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, alluded to these reported interviews in the house yesterday, and made some very telling points, but, after all has been said, the action of Mr. Hayes concerns himself far more than it concerns the democratic party. It is a matter between Mr. Hayes and congress on the one hand, and between the republican party and the country on the other, and in the settlement thereof the democrats can well afford to look on with complacency.

Mr. Hayes is reported as saying that he will not be left alone to meet the emergencies that will follow an adjournment without the adoption of the appropriation bills. He says he will reconvene congress, and it is very evident that he looks upon his power in this respect in the light of a remedy. But he will discover that, owing to the peculiar surroundings of his administration—the unusual circumstances attending his elevation to office—a congress with which he is in direct conflict is about the last element of opposition he could desire to face.

Federal Interference in State Elections.

It is an unfortunate fact for the republicans in congress, who have been giving to the winds their flabby arguments in support of federal interference at the polls, that not an election occurs of which, under the constitution and the decisions of the supreme court, the federal government can take cognizance. From the choice of the president down, elections are affairs of state concern. There is no United States election. There are no citizens of the United States. The federal government cannot confer the privileges of the ballot and it cannot, constitutionally, take them away. When we say that a man is a citizen of the United States, we merely mean that he is a citizen of some state of the United States. When the organs allude to a "national election," they mean that the states will hold elections on a certain day agreed upon. In short, the government, if the terms of the fundamental law be observed, has nothing whatever to do with elections. The states confer the right to vote, the states confer the privileges of citizenship, and the states hold elections. When, therefore, the government assumes to place troops at the polls, or to send deputy marshals to oversee the voting, or appoints supervisors to watch the ballot-boxes, it usurps its functions, threatens the liberties of the citizen, and outrages the form and principles of republican government. Reviewing the matter, one cannot be surprised that the democrats submitted to any compromise in respect to these odious and unconstitutional election laws. As a matter of policy, perhaps it was better to consent to the mild usurpation of supervisors without power of arrest; but we give notice now that the democrats will never stop short of the repeal of every unconstitutional law and parts of laws that allows the federal government to thrust itself between the states and their elections. If this be revolution, the conductors of the organs are respectfully requested to proceed with their howling.

The Trade of the Southeast.

St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati are each trying to get as much of the trade between the northwest and the cotton states as they can. Their railroads are preparing for a struggle of unprecedented severity—for a north-and-south rivalry as sharp as ever existed among the great east-and-west trunk lines. St. Louis has the river, and a rail line to Nashville, but no control of a line reaching farther towards the southeast. Chicago owns the Jackson route, and controls the Mobile and Ohio road. Louisville has just put Evansville out of the fight, and owns a line that penetrates Alabama, and will soon reach Florida. Cincinnati will soon have the most direct line to Georgia and South Carolina, including the best South Atlantic ports. Chicago and St. Louis will contend for the trade of Mississippi; Louisville has the best chance of securing the larger share of the Alabama trade; but, as the case stands, she will soon have to surrender to Cincinnati most, if not all, of the trade of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. The State road cannot afford to discriminate against either city; and as Cincinnati is the larger and wealthier of the two, and as she will have the shortest and best lines, both to South Carolina and Georgia, she must, in the natural course of things, control the trade of the southeast. Louisville cannot afford to let this take place. It is to her a life-and-death struggle. If she surrenders the southeast, commercial decay will follow, and she will soon become a suburb of Cincinnati—a second Covington.

There is but one way to prevent this—Louisville and her great railway company must have a line to Atlanta, the great distributing point of the southeast, that they can control. With such a line they can demand and secure a part of the business of the disputed section; without it, they will soon be driven out of it. There is only one way they can secure, at a reasonable cost, such a connection with Atlanta—the link between this city and the great trunk line must be supplied. In other words, it is their interest to secure the building of the Georgia Western, not, perhaps, to Birmingham, but to some point on their main line. What is their interest is Atlanta's interest, and if the two interests could be joined, we would not have to wait a very long time for the building of the railroad upon which Atlanta's future now depends. For without that road we cannot get cheap coal, and without cheap coal Atlanta can never reach what would then be manifest destiny—a population of 100,000 active, industrious, wealth-creating and contented souls.

Beaconsfield's Perils.

The personal rule of the great English premier, who has disregarded people and parliament to the extent of almost absolute imperialism, is in danger, after a course of unexampled brilliancy. When the premier came back from Berlin, his strength and popularity were at their height. He was master of the situation. He was practically king. But the glitter of Berlin has been forgotten, and the dreams of continental supremacy have been dissipated, and the people of England are brought face to face with hard facts. They find that the gorgeous policy of their chief ruler has not saved them from a heavy adverse balance of trade, from bank disasters, or from a depression in both their trade and commerce; that threatens general distress, if not ruin. All this at home. Abroad Jingoism has only been productive of results that have aggravated the home troubles.

In the first place the Berlin treaty refuses to execute itself. Obstacles rise at every step. Eastern Roumelia is in a state of disorder and the Russians will not evacuate it without some guarantee that the Turks and Bulgarians will be kept from tearing each other in pieces. They secretly desire to annex the province to Bulgaria. A joint occupation by the European powers has been agreed to, the English, Austrians, Italians, Turks and Russians, each to furnish a contingent, Germany and France declining to take a hand. There will be no commander-in-chief of this curious mixture of jealous nationalities. This occupation may lead to the evacuation of the bulk of the Russian army, but it really settles nothing—certainly not the Greek question, which cannot be kept under much longer. The Greeks and Albanians are becoming restless. In fact, what has been gained from the Berlin treaty?—certainly not a new frontier for Greece, not an independent government for Bulgaria, nor reforms for Asia Minor, nor a war indemnity for Russia, nor order in Roumelia, nor a restoration of peace and confidence among the powers of Europe. The treaty remains, in a word, pretty much a dead letter.

Affairs in Afghanistan have not been progressing much more satisfactorily. The negotiations of the viceroy that extended all through the winter resulted in nothing. They have fallen through, and the new ameer is as full of resistance as his father ever was. Yakoob Khan seems to be as susceptible to Russian intrigue as Shere Ali, and the invaders must proceed to not only occupy but hold and thoroughly subdue a country that is full of difficulties. An advance on Cabul and Herat is now a necessity, and this involves great expenditure and considerable military risks.

In Zululand, Colonel Pearson, with about two thousand troops, about half of whom are English and the rest natives, is surrounded at Ekowe by from ten thousand to twenty thousand Zulu warriors, and it is very doubtful whether his supplies will hold out until troops enough can be had to relieve him. If he is compelled to surrender by hunger, his entire command will doubtless be massacred, for Cetowayo takes no prisoners. Ekowe is forty miles within the Zulu country, and a like distance from Tugela, where the relief column will start from. There is great reason to fear that it will prove another isandula. The four columns with which Lord Chelmsford began the invasion of Zululand are badly wrecked. The two central ones were compelled to fall back after Isandula, and are now trying, with the aid of high water, to hold the southern bank of the Tugela river. Colonel Wood's column on the right flank has fallen back to protect the Utrecht country, and the leftward column is beseiged at Ekowe. The whole business from beginning to end has been a blunder. The war was forced on the the Zulus, and the titled nincompoop in command of the British troops is not fit to take charge of a recruiting station. But he is a a Thesiger, and the Queen has sent him a dispatch of sympathy and encouragement. If, however, Ekowe falls, these facts will not prevent a howl throughout England that will make Beaconsfield, and even Her Majesty, think that Zululand is not the right place in which to display the beauties of personal government.

The return of at least half of the home rulers to the liberal side, and the dissatisfaction that has grown out of the wars into which the country has been plunged, together with the hard times and distress that prevail at home, are all bad for Beaconsfield. He may weather the storm, but the chances are that the liberals will return to power before the year is ended. An aggressive war on personal government has sprung up, and any serious reverse, whether in foreign or domestic affairs of the kingdom, will tell heavily against the government.

WHEN Mr. Davis mentions the confederate cause without disparagement, the organs allude to him as a double-dyed trator, a bald-headed villain and a blear-eyed caitiff. When he speaks with hope of the dawn of real peace between the sections and of a happy future for the country at large, they scornfully remark that his views are of no moment. Only the voices of the northern hirelings at Okolona seem to soothe and sustain them.

MRS. JENKS has written a card for the newspapers in which she casually remarks: "In all womanly purity, I am the peer of the first in the land, and "no man can in truth impugn my honor." We print this in order not only to do full jenksis to Mrs. Jucks, but to call attention to the fact that the extract reminds one strongly of the literary style of John Sherman. There is the same earnestness, the same vigor, the same trenchant and powerful terseness which characterized the stump speech of John Sherman in which, in a few vivid remarks, he testified to the decay of his memory. It may be that John is the ultimate author of Mrs. Jenk s card, and if he is, it does credit to his head and heart.

THE organs are engaged in a nervous attempt to manufacture backbone for Mr. Hayes. But in this they are making their usual mistake. If he has any backbone at all, he will do his duty.

WHEN Great Britain in 1783 made peace with the states as separate, free and independent nations, instead of with the government of the United States, she little knew that her action would expose her to the scorn and contumely of republicans one hundred and six years afterward. From a modern republican stand-point, England acted very unwisely, not to say maliciously.

IF the Chicago Inter-Ocean is to be believed, the people of Chicago, by voting the democratic ticket, have indorsed the views of the ass who edits the Okolona States. The Inter-Ocean should not wilfully slander the good people of its city. It is enough to lie about them in a general way.

CHICAGO doesn't appear to have any fears of "revolution."

CHADBUND CHITTENDEN, of New York, rose to the surface in the house yesterday. Chittenden is like the end man in a minstrel entertainment. Everybody laughs at him whether he is funny or not. Chit. is by all odds the most ridiculous man in public life—and the mystery is that nobody can tell why. It is perfectly gratuitous.

THE current number of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION contains all the news of the past week in compact and convenient form, and all subjects of engrossing interest are elaborately presented. It also contains the usual variety of non-political reading. In its editorials are discussed every timely subject of deep interest to the people of the south; its agricultural columns are filled with information for the farmer, and it is altogether an unusually excellent number. To clubs THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is furnished at the rate of one dollar a year; single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

NEW YORK should disarm her actresses.

THE enormous sales of the government four per cent. bonds last Thursday would seem to indicate that there is not much fear of a "revolution" among those who have money to invest. Have the stalwarts had all their agony in congress for nothing? Are the warnings of such pure-minded and disinterested patriots as DeGolyer Garfield and Secor Robeson to go unheeded by the people? In other words, whither are we drifting?

IT gives us pleasure to state that no other prominent beef-eater has succumbed to the nervous extenuation attendant upon the difficulty of giving up a snug senatorial office.

MR. G. DE LA MATYR has done the country service by having his gigantic subsidy scheme mentioned in the telegrams. The able manner in which he has "lumped" them and the vast amount of money he proposes to call for under the guise of a loan is calculated to open people's eyes, especially when they are expected to gleefully foot the bill. For this De La Matyr deserves well of his country.

THE veterans of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat have already worn out one notary public chasing the exodus brethren around the suburbs of that city, and another is about to succumb.

IF Brother Fogg, of the Cleveland Herald, whose ambition has modesty for a trainer, will promise to recall the Ohio secessionist from Okolona and provide a cosy lunatic asylum, we will endeavor to put in a good word for him in his race for lieutenant-governor.

POSTSCRIPT.

SENATORS ANTHONY and Burnside are both of them afflicted with "plantation manners."

KEPPLER, the vulgar cartoonist of "Puck," has also discovered a "new rebellion" in the south.

COLONEL GAIL HAMILTON is raising a squad of "minute men" to back up Jim Blaine. Accent heavy on the "mi" and a metathesis of letters in the "nute."

LIEUTENANT BENNER'S widow has been presented with a cosy home at Elgin, Illinois. She has also a permanent income of $600 per annum.

THE socialist vote in Chicago was twenty per cent. of the entire vote. This indicates that one-fifth of Chicago is made up of political Mrs. O'Leary's, each with his own cow and kerosene lamp.

WRIGHT, the defeated radical candidate for mayor of Chicago, claims that he was "Tilden ized." Is this an intimation that somebody pounded him in the pit of the stomach with a full-grown allunde?

BELFORD, lone congressman from Colorado, made a speech in the house the other day. Both sides were glad when he sat down and only a page timidly congratulated him. Other republican statesmen will doubtless catch at the idea and hire them congratulatory pages.

OUR republican exchanges are kicking because "only five per cent. of the jurymen in Georgia are colored persons." It is our duty to inform our radical cotemporaries that they are not kicking half high enough to satisfy their needs. The truth is that there are no colored jurymen in Georgia. Only five per cent. of the colored population can read and write, and those accomplishments are not sufficient to qualify them for the duties of jurymen in Georgia.

UNCLE REMUS' POLITICAL THEORIES.

"This looks like spring," said one of the young men, as Uncle Remus ambled in with a basket of poke salad on his arm. The old man smiled a serious smile as he deposited his basket and his bundles on the floor.

"Hit's bar'ly a glimpse, boss, but hit'll sorter make de ole 'oman 'member dat it's 'bout time fer ter rustle 'roun' and look arter her collard patch."

Thereupon the old man sat down upon the coal box, took off his hat, fished a bandana from its depths and proceeded to mop his face. He was evidently in a reflective mood. Finally he said:

"I hear Mars John readin' to Miss Sally dat dey er kickin' up a monstus racket up dere in kongus, stidder bein' at home laborin' 'longsider dere nabors. Hit's de same ole rumpus, aint it, boss, dat dey bin havin' ever sence de fahmin days wuz over?"

"Yes; exactly the same."

The old man chuckled complacently, shifted his feet around, and went on:

"De nigger in de wood-pile. Dey put 'im in dar, an' how dey duno howter git 'im out. Dey fling de wood fus' on one sider de fence an' den on de udder, an' den dey move it 'roun' de yard, but de nigger is dar, an' dar he's gwineter 'bide. My 'pinion is dat he aint playin' fav'rit's dis season."

"Well, at any rate, he is still in politics," remarked one of the young men.

"Dey mount be an' den ag'in dey mouth't," replied Uncle Remus, "but dey ain't wothy wid de looseness dat dey useter. Deyer glutin' sorter stuck up 'bout dere prevaligis, dese niggers is. I done fine out w'at my politics is, an' I'm a stickin' unto um like a rusty-back lizzud to de sunny side uv er fence-rail."

"Well, how do you stand, Uncle Remus?"

"You see, boss, hit's like dis: A man w'at I dunno fum Adam's saddle-hoss come 'long an' say, 'Look yer, ole man, dis is a fight w'har yo' intrust is mixt up. You mus' wote wid de ripublikins, kaze de wite folkes'll have you strung up liter slave'y befo' youk'n bat yo' eyes.' Dat's w'at de man say. Den I ax Mars. John 'bout it, an' Mars. John he say, 'Remus you willainous olo s'uner, dere's er pot er greens an' a pone er corn bread out dar in de kitchin'. I ain't got time fer to talk politics now.' But, bless yo' heart an' soul, honey, dere wuz mo' politics in dat pot er greens an' dat pone er corn-bread dan w'at I ever seed at de cote-house w'en de niggers wuz rampin' roun' watin' fer folks w'at dey on'y know by hearsay. Hit don't make no diffunce wid me w'ichaway a man draps his argyments w'en he's a bowsin' 'roun' on de aidges, but w'en he gits down ter bizness he's des gotter rub sumpin' under my nose w'at smell like Mars John's pot er greens an' Miss Sally's biled ham. De argyment w'at's got a smoke-house an' a hot stove at de udder end un it—dat's de argyment w'at'll ketch me."

IN GENERAL.

—Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, will hardly get a chance to swing his tongue in the senate.

—What do I want to throw myself away on that old fool Cameron for anyhow?—Widow Oliver.

—Queen Victoria wore at her son's wedding the great koh-i-noor blazing in a brooch on her black dress.

—Queen Victoria last year received $220,000 from her duchy of Lancaster. At the beginning of her reign the revenue didn't exceed a fourth of this.

—The man who has never heard the mellifluous chorus of a pack of mules knows but little of bravura singing.—Boston Transcript.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser suggests it is always safe for a Kentucky judge's wife to keep posted on the latest fashions in widow's weeds.

—General Garfield is not a Methodist, as has been reported. He was never ordained as a clergyman, but was a lay preacher in the Disciples (Campbellite) church.

—William E. Dodge, famed for importing "works of art" made of solid zinc to avoid duty, is the owner of 300,000 acres of land in Georgia.—New Haven Register.

—Whenever a cow enters the yard of a house you can't make the woman believe but what the animal intends to come right in through the parlor door.—Oil City Derrick.

—Not long since, in Texas, a juror arose when the evidence was all in and said that the twelve good men and true did not wish to hear the lawyers' speeches. And they didn't.

—Mr. Justice Hunt is steadily improving. He is now able to move with the aid of an attendant from one room to another, and can articulate some half-dozen words at a time.

—The wife of Senator Bayard has just received $100,000 from her father, a Baltimore banker. Senator Bayard is, perhaps, entitled to some consideration as a presidential candidate.

—"Man is what he eats," says a German proverb. Judging from Zach. Chandler's speech against Jeff. Davis, he must be living on a cross between a skunk and a porcupine and crabapple cider.—Boston Post.

—Senator and Mrs. Hill, of Denver, Colorado, are an agreeable accession to the senatorial circle. They are very elegant people. Mrs. Hill is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a connection of Mrs. Evarts.

—The marquis of Ripon, who was here for some months as chief of the English commissioners on the Alabama claims, and who subsequently became a Roman Catholic, states that he is indebted for his conversion to the writings of Doctor (now Cardinal) Newman.

—Seven young Indians who are studying at Hampton visited the president Tuesday, at the suggestion of the secretary of war. The manners of the youths, after their eight months of study, are said to be very good, and the president was pleased with them.

—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, sums up the situation as follows: General Garfield's speech was a brilliant effort, but it contained very little argument. It was a good speech for those who prefer rhetoric rather than logic. I do not believe that there will be any serious conflict over these questions. There will be a good deal of debate, but I believe it will end there, and indeed should.

—Lord Landsdowne, Lord Carlisle writes, said it was unquestioned that the three greatest novelists in the world were Cervantes, Fielding, and Le Sage. Macaulay, who was present, said he thought "Don Quixote" the first novel of the world, and "Clarissa Harlowe" the next. He thought it well established that "Gil Blas" is a translation from French novels.

—Ouvrard, the celebrated French financier, as with Napoleon at Waterloo, and urged him the night before to make peace. At breakfast in a barn next morning he gave his answer, "Apres la bataille." He was wholly ignorant of finance, Ouvrard says, and had no notion of borrowing. His great mania was to date decrees from the capitals of other countries; this alone took him to Moscow.

—Senator Burnside grows younger with age. He is the best dressed man of the senators, lives elegantly, drives a handsome T cart, drawn by a large, handsome horse, superbly caparisoned. He is generally accompanied in his drives by some pretty girl and attended by a groom wearing a blue livery. He makes his polite attentions general and a half dozen young ladies are the recipients of his kind civilities.

—A poet over in Indiana wrapped a wet towel around his head many years ago, and groaned out these beautiful lines to his girl:

My Arabella, so ripe and mellow—
And, goodness, can't she love a feller?
Her eyes are black, and pink her smeller,
And, goodness, can't she hug a feller?
Her cheeks are red, her hair is yeller,
And, gracious, can't she kiss a feller?
You just bet!

—Were General Porter restored to the rolls of the army, his rank would be lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out he was in the artillery. He has no desire, however, to return to the army, as his present position on the New Jersey Central railroad is one of larger compensation than his rank would give him in the army, and his duties are equally congenial. The decision of the court is not received with favor by the officers who were antagonistic to McClellan, as the action of the board, while it relieves Porter of the stigma of a dismissal, also exalts, to a degree, the connection of McClellan with the earlier operations of that campaign.

—The Rome Sentinel sings—

"There was a young damsel, oh! bless her!
It cost very little to dress her.
She was sweet as a rose,
In her every-day clothes,
But she had no young man to caress her—
Because, you see, she had given the mitten
To the only fellow in the neighborhood, and the
amount of sweetness she was therefore obliged to
waste upon the desert air
Was simply enough to distress her."

"Okolona" Distanced.

Green Bay, Wis., Herald.

The old rebels who, but a few years ago, were striking down our flag and murdering and starving our brave defenders of the union, are once more in possession of the capitol. Loyal citizens are compelled to hang their heads in shame in Washington. These traitorous arch-enemies of the constitution are determined to secure by stealth what they failed to secure by open warfare. They purpose to cut down and starve the army, cripple the president and in the end destroy all the legislation placed upon the statute books by the party which saved the republic. This is rebellion in another form and it is time that the loyal people of the north were aroused to action. Another war is inevitable and the work of forming militia companies and regiments in the loyal states of the north should not be delayed one hour. There is no need of our being caught napping again. We love the union but we would prefer to see it broken to pieces rather than its laws should be administered by red-handed rebels. We do not care to live under such rule and if war must come let it come at once. The people of the north are still loyal and still able to conquer their enemies of the south. When they chastise them again they will not be inclined to make such a display of their generosity as was made at the close of the last conflict.

The Presidential Probabilities.

Augusta Chronicle.

As matters are shaping themselves it appears highly probable that the contest for the presidency next year will be between Tilden and Grant. The Tilden men cast their horoscope and find that the democratic party can rely upon carrying every southern state, and to win the victory will need only in addition New York and Indiana, with one small state beside. No man that could be named is so sure of New York, as Tilden and Indiana would go for Hendricks without a doubt. It is believed that Tilden would stand a good chance for carrying New Jersey. The recent veto by Hayes of the bill restricting Chinese immigration has greatly weakened the republicans on the Pacific coast. There, if the campaign be conducted with judgment and energy, the democrats will be assured of success. The last legislature and the Hayes veto have knocked the wind out of the republican party in Nevada. The figuring for Grant revives the hope of success. A nearly solid north is clamoring for him, with some help from the south. A campaign with Tilden for the standard-bearer on the one hand and Grant on the other would be one of the liveliest and most bitter in the history of the nation. All the bat-les of the war would be fought ove again and the bloody shirt would be freshly ensanguined for the fray. There would, too, be such a washing of the dirty linen of both parties as was never seen before.

The Duchess of Connaught's Wedding-Cake.

London Standard.

The most remarkable feature of the wedding-breakfast was the wedding-cake, or rather cakes, for the work was in duplicate—one for the private table and the other for the guests' table. It stood five feet six inches in hight, and was shaped as a temple—base, columns, vaulted roofs, and ornamentation cast in white sugar. It was built in three sections. Within the balustrade, made up of dwarf pillars joined by a filigree work of fine lace were the figures of Cupid and Psyche; while in plaques of sugar, on white satin panels, were the English and Prussian arms. The various pedestals bore the interwoven monograms of bride and bridegroom, while the base was richly decorated with scroll brackets, from which were suspended festoons of orange blossoms.

"Our Carter" Sketched.

Nashville Banner.

Carter Harrison, the mayor-elect of Chicago, is a native of Newport, Kentucky, and a grandson of President William Henry Harrison. At the beginning of the war he wore a letter to a schoolmate, they having attended the Oxford university, Ohio, together, who had enlisted from this county in the Twentieth Tennessee regiment C. S. A. This letter was full of sympathy and patriotic sentiments, and expressed a determination to enlist in the cause of the south as soon as his father could be reconciled to it. At that time Harrison was very young. This letter was given the writer and placed in his trunk for safe keeping. At the battle of Fishing creek the trunk was captured, the letter read and the next thing was the arrest of Harrison. But he managed to get free, and soon made his appearance in the southern army. He is now mayor of the stronghold of republicanism, but is elected as a true and tried southern dimocrat.

The Kind of a Man "Okolona" Is.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

It is a great mistake for southern people to imagine for a moment that the utterances of the Okolona editor are taken as representing the elsewhere unexpressed sentiments of the south alone. The Okolona man speaks the mind of the great democratic party. He is not a southern man. On the contrary he is an Ohio democrat, a sort of a democrat in general, as it were, and he speaks for the party during the war in general. During the war the northern woods were full of northern democrats who talked about "Lin oln's hirelings" just as this man does, and who rejoiced at every confederate victory in the field. But this man does at the victory which made the present confederate congress. He is a plain, blunt democrat, this okolona warrior, who sleeps o' nights and spe ks his mind, and, in all so-dangerous as the democrat of the lean and hungry look, who thinks, too, and mentions that he is a patriot.

Thurman's Fading Chances.

Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

This democratic panic seems to turn Governor Bishop's cake to dough. And we behold John G. Thompson, bearing Thurman's instructions, evidently favoring the placing of the convention in the way of a trade with the greenbackers, we see that the panic is in Thurman's bones, and that he is now ready to cast off Bishop, whom before he thought a great convenience, to keep any of the dangerously prominent democrats from taking the nomination for governor, which Thurman himself was afraid to take. A trade with the greenbackers seems to look toward Ewing for the candidate, unless the party shall accept a candidate from the nationals. But with Ewing or a national, how could a victory, if one was got, be counted as anything for poor Thurman? In any event, his chances seem slipping away.

Our New Revolution Won't Do.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is apparent that the idea begins to penetrate the stalwart mind that there is something ludicrous in the way they are bawling "revolution." It begins to strike the great American sense of humor as funny. The republicans cannot afford to be laughed at just now. When a man puts on great heroic airs when he poses for a patriot or martyr, or saver of his country, and expects the world to look on with admiration and awe, and instead thereof hears a faint titter gradually broadening into a guffaw, he might as well climb down. It won't do. It is useless for the organs to print "The Rebel Yell" and "The New Rebellion" in black type at the heads of their columns, for already the faint titter is heard and it will soon be a horse-laugh.

Old Baltimore.

Baltimore Gazette.

As far back as 1818 Mad. Patterson-Bonaparte, writing to her friend, Lady Morgan, complained bitterly of the mode of existence inflicted on her here in Baltimore where the men "beyond their counting-houses, possess not a single idea, and never visit except when they wish to marry," and the women are occupied in household affairs and nursing children, "useful occupations that do not render them agreeable to their neighbors." It is in order for us to ask ourselves whether the gentlemen and ladies of Baltimore have advanced much since the madame drew her caustic sketch. Her analysis would hold good to day, for Baltimore is something of a social center now.

A Moving Spectacle.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The first gun of the "new revolution" was fired in the senate when the democrats drew by main force some pap-suckers from the seats to which they had been fastened for eighteen years. The noise was that like a cow makes as she draws her foot out of the mire. The republicans declared it to be the death-knell of the republic, and incontinently took to weeping. It was a moving spectacle.

Ignorance is Bliss.

Washington Post.

The working people are subscribing for the ten-dollar four per cents, and a million of them will soon be bondholders. They have no adequate conception of the "revolution" that is now tearing up the very foundations of social order. Half these honest people are so ignorant that they can't even understand the connection between the Dred Scott decision and soldiers at the polls.

Hash Warmed Over.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Lively times yesterday in the house! Old John Brown's body was not allowed any longer to molder in the ground but he was dragged out and put to marching. Then we heard from Fort Sumter and bleeding Kansas.

Hancock in the South.

Louisville News.

Pennsylvania democrats are moving actively with a view to making General Hancock a formidable presidential aspirant before the next democratic national convention. Hancock will be a particularly popular candidate among the people of the southern states.

Mr. Toombs Has Hopes.

Buffalo Expre-s.

Robert Toombs will deliver the address at the Texas state fair next October. Mr. Toombs, we may add, has great hope of the republic since congress became democratic.

Decisions in Kentucky.

Detroit Free Press.

If Kentucky judges are to be shot gunned every time they decide a case, their only resort will be to make tracks for another state and send the decision by mail.

It Ought To, But It Don't.

Galveston News.

When a great man receives an ovation the reflection that twice as big a crowd would come to see him hung ought to discourage him, but it don't.

The Work For Patriots.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Let us of the north and the south endeavor to find what good we can in each other. This is the appropriate watchword of the hour.

Light on a Historical Fact.

Pensacola Gazette.

The reason so many negroes live to such extreme old age is that they don't know exactly when they were born.

Mrs. Hayes Would Veto Her.

Baltimore Gazette.

Perhaps the Widow Oliver would like to be attached to an appropriation bill now.

Where the Yell is Heard.

New York World.

The same old rebel yell is heard again—in the republican papers exclusively.

A Redeemed City.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chicago was not made in vain.

At the Reception.

Malden with the rippling hair,
Laughing eye- and trippling feet,
Was't for me you smiled so sweet
When I passed you on the stair?

Do I cause the tell-tale blush
Which o'er crimsons all your cheek,
And which silent yet doth speak
Thoughts which glow like sunset-flush?

Do I cause—confound my glasses!
Quick, good usher, lest I miss her,
"There's the lady, there she pass-s!"
No man, hang it, that's my sister!

—Yale Record.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEREOPTICON!

St. Paul's Church—Monday, April 7th.

Lecture by SAM. W. SMALL, and Stereopticon Views of the Paris Exposition by Prof. CHAS. A. HOWARD, for the

Benefit of St. Paul's Sunday School.

To commence at 8 p. m., sharp. For details see small bills. apr6 d1t

SUPPER & ENTERTAINMENT

—BY THE—

German Ladies' Society

AT JAMES' HALL,

Tuesday, April 15, 1879.

TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

60 apr6 d3t sun wed sun

EASTER MONDAY.

APRIL 14—AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

BLIND TOM,

The Musical Phenomenon of the Age, renowned throughout the world as the greatest

Natural Pianist Living.

Admission.....50 cents
Children.....25 cents.
Reserved Seats.....75 cents.

Plan of Hall at Phillips & Crew's.
39 apr6 d10t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Tax Payers, Take Notice!

The Books of the Tax Receiver will be opened on Tuesday, April 1st, at the City Hall, for the return of all property, real and personal. Owing to the limited time allowed by the Charter of the City a prompt response from every one is respectfully requested. Taxes are not lessened by delaying until the last days of the month, as all returns must be made and recorded by the first day of May. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 12½ p m.—2 to 6 p. m.

[Signed] J. O. HARRIS,
City Tax Receiver and Collector.
454 mar29 d3t sat sun tues thur sun

Assessor's Notice.

THE REAL ESTATE ASSESSORS WILL BE at the Marshal's office from 2 to 5 o'clock every evening during the next week to hear complaints and make corrections. All interested will please come forward.

JNO. T. TALL,
ROBT. J. GRIFFIN,
SAM'L D. HASLETT,
Real Estate Assessors.

apr6 3t

To Arrive This Week,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AT W. S. SAUL'S 85 S. Broad street,

35,000 pounds of choice E. Tennessee Smoked Meats (hog-round).
100 cans of E. Tennessee Leaf Lard.
Two cars of that celebrated Water-Ground Corn Meal, from Mossey Creek, E. Tennessee, acknowledged to be the finestand best ground meal in the market.
One car of choice Timothy Hay, in 200 to 250lb bales.

The trade respectfully invited to call early and examine these goods. Respectfully,
71 apr6 1t W. S. SAUL.

Georgia Railroad Company,

OFFICE, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
Augusta, April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING MONDAY 7TH INSTANT, this company will sell

One Thousand Mile Tickets,

Good over main line and branches, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. These Tickets will be issued to individuals firms and families, but not to firms and families combined.

E. R. DORSEY,
apr6 tf General Passenger Agent.

POTATOES AND BRAN

OATS AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, Choice Apples and Sweet Potatoes, to arrive at SIMONS & DRUMMOND'S,
apr6 1t 19 Broad street.

Geo. J. Howard & Bros.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

WINDOW GLASS,

Surgical Intruments,

SCALES,

STATIONERY,

Of all kinds.

No. 29

East Alabama Street.

10 feb1 d3m mar30—

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, April 5 1879.—Whereas, W. L. Sterling has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Edward Chatham, deceased:

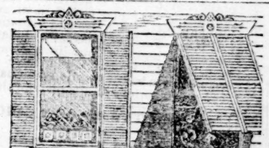
This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
000 apr6 w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, April 5, 1879.—Whereas, J. G. McLin, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Shields, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
000 apr6 w4w Ordinary.



New or Old Blinds Fitted With DEABORN'S BLIND AWNING FIXTURES.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER CO.,

59 apr6 d2taw3m thes thur Boston, Mass.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wly

Green House Plants & Flowers.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY BEDDING Plants of all kinds, will do well to call on me, or address me by mail, as I have no agents and no one connected with me in any way in any of my business. ALPHONSE LAMBERT,
Dealer in Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Shrubberries, Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral designs, Sole Proprietor CENTRAL NURSERY, E. Fair street, near Cemetery, Atlanta. [29] mar18 d1tu

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, April 5, 187.—Whereas, John W. Medlock, administrator of the estate of Homer Blackman, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission from said estate:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
000 apr6 w1am3m Ordinary.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR,.....Auctioneer.

6 Gilt-Edge Central Business Lots

ON DECATUR STREET.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, 22d APRIL, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Six Business Lots, 25x100 feet and 20 foot alley, fronting on Decatur street on the old Railroad Park, opposite

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The tupelo tree is in bloom.

—Crawford wants a Masonic lodge.

—Spring hats are very unbecoming.

—April has shed the violets from her hair

—And the young peaches also.

—It would be well not to figure on dried fruit until after the cold spell varies.

—If the crop of peach-puffs fail as we can tell on crablanders.

—A lamprey eel has been captured in Troup county.

—A cotton gin near Savannah was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

—The party engaged in surveying the railroad has reached Franklin.

—Talbot county wants Columbus to have court this fall.

—A case of colored bigamy is worrying Hamilton.

—It is said that Dr. Allen, of Greensboro, owns the finest horse in middle Georgia.

—Columbus had a killing frost Friday morning.

—Mrs. Charles B. Jones, of Cusseta, is dead.

—It is thought that the fruit crop in middle Georgia is not seriously damaged.

—Red pepper that was green a few days ago is now black.

—The evidence in the Cooper and Ellis case ended Friday, and the argument was begun.

—We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Lucy A. Freeman, the mother of Mr. D. B. Freeman, of the Calhoun Times.

—The dominique hen will not begin to crow for bait until after the moon changes.

—When Georgia was under carpet-bag rule she was known as the yampire state of the south.

—A Hall county man who was driven out by the kind-legs of a pet mule, hooked, as he tightened up the harness, in the habit of kicking was more honored in kicking than in the observers.

—Mr. W. M. Lane, an old and a highly esteemed citizen of Greene county, died the other day of measles. He was seventy-four years of age. His wife is critically ill.

—Dr. C. Jones, of Oglethorpe county, was married to Miss Zarillah Mathews Saturday. Miss Zarillah is about twelve years of age.

—Colonel G. W. Lee, formerly a prominent citizen of Atlanta, died in Rome last Thursday night, after a long illness. Colonel Lee was a member of the first company that left Atlanta during the war.

—The measles have made new dates in Washington, and are playing another engagement. Some of the unfortunates of that town have had the disease three times, and are expecting to catch it again.

—The weather has driven lovers from the parlor to the vicinity of the hat-rack, and there is no telling when the mother-in-law of the future will slide down the railing of the stairs, and claim a vote in the matter.

—The Oglethorpe Echo says it is whispered around that two white men were last Saturday overtaken and captured in Lexington, charged with stealing a sheep and a load of guano in Athens. One of them had married into a highly respected family in Oglethorpe county.

—Mrs. Mary Preston, the house-keeper and housekeeper of the residence of Bishop Elliott, in Savannah, has been arrested for stealing her employer. She was indiscriminate in her selection of articles, but the officers of the law had but one jail to offer her.

—The Hamilton Visitor says that in sawing off the horns of a mischievous cow, on the place of M. R. G. Hood, a singular phenomenon was discovered. One of the horns was swelled low down, into what is known as the quick when the blood gushed out with a gust of wind, and the cow being held by the horns had every indication of breathing, through one of her horns.

—The impression now is that it was one child Vanderbilt's sons that wanted to eat off the same plate with a negro at a Georgia hotel the other day. If Bill's son was really in earnest about this matter he ought to have corralled the negro out into the backyard and then had his fill of him. The episode establishes one important fact, and that is that Bill's son is no dyspeptic. Which ought to be consoling to his pa.

—The legislature should pass a law requiring evil-minded persons from tying tin cans to dogs' tails. It is a practice calculated to diminish our most valuable cur. The dogs of the empire state of the sunny south must be protected at all hazards. Why do not the young men who thus pursue those faithful and noble animals turn the attention of the sheep that roam unmolested over our hills and plains, destroying everything in their path except the fences?

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at-6¾d; in New York at 11¾c; in Atlanta at 10¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north winds becoming variable, with stationary or rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 5, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Frac'n	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.14	45	45	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.15	46	69	.....	Calm	.00	Hazy.
Corsicana	30.09	70	57	S.	E. Brisk	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.14	68	74	S.	E. Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	71	79	S.	E. Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.15	66	59	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.21	52	57	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.21	49	57	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.20	57	52	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.18	52	47	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.

100 per cent, being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 5, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	30.14	37	54	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.10	45	31	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m	30.10	50	25	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
4:06	30.07	52	28	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m	30.12	48	36	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.14	45	45	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.124 | Maximum ther.... 53
Mean daily ther..... 48.75 | Minimum ther. ... 37
Mean daily humid. 38.33 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 42 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
308 mar25,79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
109 mar7 d1m

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

The annual meeting of the Fulton County Bible Society will be held on Sunday, April 6, 1879, as follows:

One meeting at Second Baptist church at 8 o'clock p. m., President A. H. Colquitt to preside. Short addresses will be delivered by Governor Colquitt, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Rev. J. W. Heidt and Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D.

One meeting at First Methodist church at 8 o'clock p. m., Hon. James Jackson to preside. Short addresses will be delivered by Judge James Jackson, Rev. J. H. Martin, D. D., and Rev. W. A. Candler.

At the close of the meetings the annual election of officers will be held. It is earnestly desired that these meetings will be largely attended.

Pastors of all the churches are requested to make announcement of these meetings to their congregations.

A. H. COLQUITT, President.
S. D. MCCONNELL, Secretary.

First Society of Spiritualists meets in Concordia hall, on Mitchell street, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Professor J. Madison Allen, the eloquent trance speaker, will lecture morning and evening on spiritualism. Subject to be select d by the audience.

All are cordially invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

St. Paul's church—April 7, Lecture and Stereopticon Views.

James' Hall—April 25—Supper and Entertainment, German Ladies Society.

Trinity and St. Paul's churches—April 7th and 8th, All over Europe.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

City Tax Payers, Take Notice—J. O. Harris.
Blind Awning Fixtures—Boston Blower Co.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Sorting Dry Goods—David H. Dougherty.
Farm and Mill for sale—G. W. Adair.
Sale of city property—Cross, Werner & Flynn.
Marshal's sales—R. O. Douglass.
To arrive this week—W. S. Saul.
Assignee's notice—Hall & Haslett.
Immense stock of New Goods—John Keely.
One thousand mile tickets—Georgia Railroad
Sheriff's sales—W. A. Wilson.
S. S. S.—For sale by all Druggists.
Potatoes and Bran—Simon & Drummond.
Immense bargains—Furchgott, Benedict & Co
Citations—Daniel Pittman.
Schedule change—Kennesaw Route.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 6 1879.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY'S

Reason Why.

Please be kind enough to read carefully my advertisement in another column announcing my spring business. It is full of interest, and I mean to carry out all I propose in it. But did I hear you say, "Oh, the merchants all have so much to say through the papers about cheap goods and bargains, bargains, bargains?" Why, you say that one man can write just as fluently and proclaim cheap goods as loudly as another. In this consideration I agree with you fully that he can; but one man can't buy as cheap as another; this is where the trouble comes in. Then you may ask, why is it that one good merchant can't buy just as close as another? You say it is because of his monied facilities, or that he is not so popular in market. This is not necessarily so, then, why is it? Well, first, it requires experience; and, secondly, it requires a chain of circumstances that has admitted him to headquarters on first hands on goods. These advantages I claim as having been the buyer for the old wholesale house of Silvey & Dougherty for eight or ten years before my withdrawal from the firm; and since opening on my own account I have run, in connection with my retail, a separate jobbing department, and this branch of my business gives me the privilege and advantage of buying my goods of first hands, thereby enabling me to get the closest figures that any merchant is entitled to and the longest discount allowed to package buyers. This is the "reason why." I buy my goods for cash and sell them the same way, and consequently sustain no losses, and have made my motto small profits and quick returns, and trust in the volume of business for my reward. Will thank you to call or send for samples, and compare my goods and prices, and become a witness as to what I say about my short profit plan. Yours respectfully,

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.
64 sun&wky-tf.

—BEFORE buying tickets to famous Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Fort Benton, Black Hills, or any other point North or Northwest of St. Louis, send for the "Free Guide Book" and low rates of the Palace Steamers of the Mississippi.

JAS. A. LYON,
General Ticket Agent,
375 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.

—M. Rich and bride have returned from New York and are stopping at the Markham.

W. H. Brotherton's

Closing out sale will continue until May 1st, at which time he will tear down his store house and commence the erection of the finest retail dry goods store in the state. He has fully sixty thousand dollars' worth of goods, consisting in dry goods, shoes, gent's and boy's clothing, and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class dry goods establishment that he has fully decided to sell, as he will not put a dollar's worth of the present stock in the new house when completed. Call if you wish bargains. Please do not ask for credit, but bring the money to pay for what you may buy.

IT IS NOT A MISTAKE

Improved machinery and skilled artizans are turning out a class of Clothes and Trimmings unattempt d by the king of Tyre. I have a fresh supply of these materials from French, English and American Factories, Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed as neatly or fashionably as I could have fitted him for the money. Just call and see. You must be satisfied.

H. E. DYKEMAN,
72ap6 1t 27 Whitehall street.

The Great Freight Pool.

The terrific fall in freights which occurred the 31st of March and after, will enable those merchants who shipped their goods subsequent to that date to make great reduction in the price of their stock. Imagine a fall from one 25-100 per hundred to twenty-five cents (25c), one fifth the rate for March. Of course, the people receive the full benefit of this great reduction in making their purchases from J. M. Bell & Mangum, who wisely shipped their goods after first of April.

This immense stock, which is daily arriving, and will be complete by the latter part of this week, is beyond doubt the largest and most elegantly selected stock ever offered to the people of Atlanta, and will be marked down within the reach of every one.

apr6 1t

We understand that Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath commenced making pipe yesterday under their new process. They expect to have some of their new pipe ready for use next week. This is much better than having to wait two or three months as they formerly did for their pipe to harden under the old process, especially as this new process makes the pipe so much better. We quote below the saying of a few of our practical business men in reference to it.

The city ought to have bought Mr. Richardson's patents and made their own pipe.
DOCTOR BORING.

Richardson has the best pipe I have ever seen, and I am glad the city has decided to use it. COUNCILMAN FLYNN.

Richardson's pipe has won the battles for him. ALDERMAN MITCHELL.

I have no hesitation in saying Richardson's Carbonized Stone Pipe is the most perfect drain pipe I ever saw, and think its adoption by the city council of Atlanta would be very beneficial. I shall use it in my own work and in all the work I may conduct in the future, if I can get it. My experience justifies me in saying that hot air, hot water, steam, or the heat of the sun, injures cement while in a green state, but Richardson's process of applying cold carbonic acid gas and then immersing the pipe in water must prove beneficial to the cement. His specimens plainly show this.

T. G. HEALY,
Superintendent U. S. Court House and Post-Office.

Indignation Meeting.

Informat on having been forwarded to the Dry Goods Jobbing and Importing Association of New England, setting forth the fact established by the citizens of Atlanta for a year past that fabrics of all kinds washed by the English Washing Solution process will wear fully twice as long as formerly, a meeting is to be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, to take into considera ion the protection and mutual interests of the trade and protest against the growing popularity and use of said "English Washing solution."
69 apr6 1t

Look at the Following Bargains.

Summer silks, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
White 11-4 quilts at 49 cents.
10-4 bleached sheetings at 15 cents.
Union linen lawns at 6, 7 and 8 cents.
Boys' cassimere at 20, 25 and 35 cents.
Black silks at 60, 70, 75, 80 and $1.00. The best gros grain silk you ever saw at 75 cents is offered. Great slaughter in Hamburg edgings and insertings, 1,000 pieces ribbons, assorted colors and widths, at one-third the price of original cost. Ingrain carpets, 1 yard wide, at 25 cents. White matting at 12½ and 15 cents at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.
apr6 dtf No. 38 Whitehall Street.

John Ryan

Will offer on to-morrow sixty pieces of Lowell and Hartford's best ingrain carpets at 65 cents. Everyone knows that this is less than manufacturers' prices, but so it is with the goods at John Ryan's—150 pieces tapestry and body Brussels carpets, positively the finest assortment to be seen anywhere; 50 dozen elegant corsets at 75 cents from the hands of the sheriff, being a portion of the stock of H. Heldigerger & Co.; 60 pieces spring silks, elegant designs, at 45 to 75 cents; 150 dozen Hindrind and unlaundried shirts from the United States manufacturing company, will be sold at manufacturers' prices, John Ryan being authorized to retain a small commission as profit; 35 cases gentlemen's hand-made shoes and gaiters at $2 50 to $7.50 a pair—the best goods made by the hand of man. John Ryan's two buyers are now in New York prepared to attend the trade sales advertised to take place this week. Fresh bargains will be offered every day. Call and compare prices. Youth's and boy's ready-made suits will be sold at same low prices as other goods. You can positively save 25 per cent. on those goods from clothing house prices. 67 apr6-1t

Plaster Paris. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur.
apr6 1t

I will receive, on Wednesday next, one of the most Elegant Persian Satin Brocaded Parlor Suites ever received in Atlanta. It will grace one of our Palatial Homes, and will be in my warerooms for two days. Only call and see it.

P. H. SNOOK.
apr6 1t

SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR SALE. We have all the
Late Styles in Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers,
and will sell, for quality of goods, as low as can be found in the city. G. H. & A. W. Force, 53 Whitehall street. apr6 1t

Agents for Louisville Cement. Sciples & Sons, 59 Decatur street. apr6 1t

Perfect Gems.

To be found in Fans, Parasols, Silk and Lawn Ties and Bows, Neck Ruffling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, Black and Colored Lace Mitts, and a thousand other novelties, at

GAY, MCCLESKEY & Co.'s.
apr6 1t

Self-Evident.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You can prevent grumbling at the butcher, at your stomach, your appetite, hard times, or anything else, by buying and using the Beef Tenderer on your steak. Try it. H. E. DYKEMAN,
72 apr6 1t No. 27 Whitehall st.

Sole Agents for Catoosa Lime. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur street. apr6 1t

C. G. GROSS,
No. 30 Whitehall Street,
UP STAIRS,

Has just received one of the finest selections of goods ever brought to this market. He not only can guarantee the best fit for the smallest amount of cash, but satisfaction in everything. apr6 1t

Western Plastering Hair. Sciple & Sons.
apr6 1t

Portland Cement. Sciple & Sons.
apr6 1t

DRESS GOODS AT THE
47 apr6 d2t New York Store.

New Dress Goods.

Fresh arrivals of new and elegant Dress Goods almost daily, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr6 d2t

LOOK! AT THE BARGAIN COUNTER at the New York Store.
47 apr6 d2t

Ladies' Underwear.

An entirely new stock of Ladies' Underwear, Infant's Robes and Children's Dresses, just opened, at marvelously low prices. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. apr6 d2t

MEN'S AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, Hats, for men and boys.
47 apr6 d2t New York Store.

Gay, McCleskey & Co., 65 and 67 Peachtree Street

have just opened their handsome new Spring Stock. Too many things to tell about in this paper. Come and see the stock, you'll like it. apr6 dtf

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!
47 apr6 d2t At the New York Store.

CAKES! CAKES!
Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Jelly, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, now open and ready for inspection.

Immense stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks, Persian Vestings, Brocade and Water-Stripe Grenadine, Buntings, Debages, Mohairs, Satin and Water-Stripe Silk, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to our line of BLACK TAPPESEIRS SILKS. Finest Silk fabric yet made.

HOSIERY—Most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Atlanta. Table Linen, Towels, Victoria Lawns, Linen deLudle, French Mull, India Mull, in large quantities. Cheapest Handkerchiefs in the market.

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods—Our entire line of Carpets, Mattings, Shades, Lace Curtains, will be in this week. Arriving daily.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything new in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Largest line ever offered in any Boot and Shoe Store. Call and examine our entire stock. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp 65 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

JOHN KEELY

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS MAMMOTH STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

His corps of from 30 to 40 clerks has been hard at work for the past two weeks opening and marking off goods. So closely has his own time been taken up during that time that he has not been able to snatch a few moments in which to write an advertisement, hence the necessity of this.

"NOTICE."

To receive and mark off 75 to 100 cases of Dry Goods every day is no small task. Yet, in addition to having immense crowds of customers waited on, this has been done at his store the past four days, and still the work goes on. He has decidedly the largest stock of goods ever offered in Georgia at Retail, and he greatly regrets his inability to recite the full story of them here, but THE GOODS ARE ON THE SPOT. His House, up-stairs, on the street floor and in the cellar, is completely rammed and jammed full of the GREATEST BARGAINS IN THIS COUNTRY. All I ask is that purchasers will

Come and See them before Buying. "WE WILL BE SURE TO TRADE,"
apr6 dtf AT JOHN KEELY'S.

SWEET POTATOES

Car load fine Richmond county Yams just received—one dollar per bushel. Send in your orders immediately.

J. M. LEE.
apr6 1t Wholesale Fruit and Produce.

BUY YOUR FINE SHOES AND SLIPpers at the New York Store.
47 apr5 d2t

Few tailors cut a suit to equal the fit of our fine black cloth dress suits. MUSE & SWIFT, 56 Whitehall street.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We call special attention to this department of our stock. It is very full. A large line of Keep's Shirts, "the very best made." Keep's Linen Collars, Cuffs, Nainsook Undershirts, Bleached Jeans, Drawers, Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarfs, Umbrellas, etc. Come and buy of us and save money. GAY, MCCLESKEY & Co.
apr6-1t

LOOK! A 5 CTS. COUNTER AT THE
47 apr5 d2t New York Store.

M. Rich & Bro. call special attention to 100 pieces Batiste at 9 cents a yard—goods really worth 15 cents. apr6 1t

GRAND SPRING OPENING.
47 apr5 d2t New York Store.

Shoes, Slippers.

Largest stock of Boots, Shoes and fancy Slippers in the city, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s. apr6 d2t

LADIES' AND BABIES'
Bonnets, for Ladies and Babies, at the
47 apr5 d2t New York Store.

Lime, Lime, Lime.

The best and cheapest in the city, by barrel and car load. Sciple & Sons. apr6 1t

Ladies are requested to call at M. Rich & Bro. and inspect their mammoth stock of embroideries (edging and insertings to match.) These goods have just been opened and were imported direct, and will be sold at prices never heard of before. apr6 1t

Our Shoe Department.

In this department, will be found the largest and best selected stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes and Slippers we have ever had. Goods of the best Philadelphia custom make. They are good as the best and as the cheapest made.
apr6 1t GAY, MCCLESKEY & Co.

We beg to call your attention to the many novelties in the way of hosiery and fancy goods just opened at M. Rich & Bro. Their variety is larger than we have ever seen. They are always pleased to show goods. Give them a call. apr6 1t

"Oh, Ain't They Lovely!"

"They are beautiful!" "The prettiest I ever saw; and so cheap, too!" Thus talked the ladies as they were shown the goods and made their selections at the store of
apr6-d1t. GAY, MCCLESKEY & Co.

Don't Go It Blind

and buy your goods from poorly selected rubbish stocks, bought at auction, but be sure to see our Fresh New Stock, which abounds in all the tasty and stylish novelties in the eastern markets.
Gay, McCleskey & Co. apr6 d1t.

Our fine stock of boys' and children's suits is very large and at prices never before seen in Atlanta. MUSE & SWIFT, 56 Whitehall street.

Ladies be sure to call at corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, and see the largest and best assorted stock of fancy goods ever brought south. These goods are entirely novel and were bought very low, and will be sold at corresponding cheap prices. Call for anything you wish to look at, as it is no trouble to show goods at
apl6-d1t M. RICH & BRO.

A New Millinery Store.

To meet a want long felt on our side of town, we have added to our dry goods business a Millinery Department, which is in charge of a lady of taste and experience as a milliner. We intend to make this department first-class in every respect, and to sell at popular prices.
apr6 1t GAY, MCCLESKEY & Co.

No Bogus Dispatches.

Call at 83 Whitehall street, and see J. D. Stocker's fine assortment of parlor and bed room furniture. Our prices are as cheap as the goods can possibly be sold for. Give us a call and be convinced.
78 apl6 1t

Clio Club Picnic.

The first picnic of the season, under the auspices of the Clio Club, will be given at Iceville on April 15th. Train leaves at 7 a. m. and returns at 6 p. m. Round trip 40c. The literary and social clubs of the city are especially invited to attend and participate in the festivities. A band of music will be in attendance. 77 apr6 1t

They Have Come.

Six car loads, five depots full, of elegant Furniture, and must be sold. Bought at a sacrifice. Shipped at low rates of freight. 200 magnificent Chamber and Parlor Suits, elegant Glass-Door Wardrobes, Sideboards, Etageres, Hat Racks, Book Cases, What Nots, Pedestal and Marble Tables, Cylinder Desks and Secretaries, Folding and Bed Room Lounges, and hundreds of other articles. Now is the time to buy, and this is the heaviest shipment and the cheapest lot of Furniture ever sent to Atlanta.

P. H. SNOOK,
Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
This "ad." is not a copyright. Other house MAY use it. apr6d1t

Finest Candies, always fresh and nice at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30d2w

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., **PIANOS.** WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb8 d&f 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.

CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

W.M. CRENSHAW, Dentist,

24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 decl-d6m

If you want good things to eat or drink, call on Jack & Holland.
476 mar30 d2w

Job Press for Sale.

Size, 9x12. Price, one hundred and fifty dollars. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Rye, Graham and Wheat Bread, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

Our Australian Trade.

Since the establishment of the Pacific line of Steamers, the trade between the U. S. and Australia has increased wonderfully, and Hall's Balsam for coughs, colds and all lung diseases is now a regular article of export to that country, and one of their staple medicines.
70 apr2 d&w1w

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 dly 1of

Maillard's Choc Caromels just received at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

These are times when the mass of our people desire mammoth exhibitions. The rescuing of women from the roofs of houses is an every day occurrence. Seeing the requirements of our trade, we have placed on exhibition, not forty men with the big drum, but the finest and largest collection of all the novelties in spring shoes. Those who have a few spare moments from religious services to-day will have all their admiration gratified by examining the show window at Mark Berry's, 53 Peachtree.
apr6-d1t.

Soda Water, Lager Beer, Mead, Ginger, Ale and Cider, on draught at the Famous Fount of Jack & Holland.
476 mar30 d2w

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Fresh Crackers, of all grades, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

Vienna, Club, Cottage, French, Twist, Square Loaf Bread at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
Southern Agents for the following manufacture of Watches:
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN NAT. WATCH CO.,
TIFFANY & CO.,
HAMPDEN WATCH CO.

We have the largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches in the South, and invite attention to the low prices at which these goods are offered.

34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

SILVERWARE.

Largest stock of SOLID SILVER and Plated-Silver ware ever exhibited in this city. Call and examine the new and attractive designs which we have brought out this season.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
mar20 dim 34 Whitehall Sreet.

S. S. S. the great Indian Blood Medicine is having such a large sale that the manufacturers have not been able to keep up with their orders. It is being appreciated by everybody as the only certain remedy, and has never been known to fail when properly taken. See the advertisement in another column. apr6 dlt

A Full Line

Of Dress Goods, Silks, Black Cashmeres, French Suitings, Buntings, Lawns, etc., at popular prices.
apr6 1t GAY, MCCLESKEY & Co.

The Queen of the Oven.

A breakfast-biscuit or tea-roll made with Dooley's Yeast Powder is certainly the queen of the oven—so light, white, and delicious. You lift it tenderly, break it open gently, spread it daintly with fresh, sweet butter, waiting to be gracious. After breakfasting on biscuits made with Dooley's Yeast Powder, what man would contemplate suicide or grumble because his wife asked him for money?

Our Cheviot Suits for business are the best made and the nobbiest styles in the city. MUSE & SWIFT, 56 Whitehall street.

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

To the Public and the Fun Loving in Particular.

I have this day taken charge of the National Hotel Billiard rooms, and shall give it my personal attention. Every thing will be found in order and I solicit a share of your patronage. FRANK X. BILLEY.
545 april d3t fries wed sun

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
mar21 d&wly

Our fine imported worsteds in double and single breasted cut are the handsomest and best fitting goods made. MUSE SWIFT, 56 Whitehall street.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in me icine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

—Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Cousens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&ty

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.
202 apr4 d1w fri sun wed &w1t

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
47 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON

POWERS & EGLESTON,

Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State securities. Negotiate Loans. 230 mar14 d1m&hdcom col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 5, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....100⅝
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@111	Augusta 7s	99@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	76@77
So. Car. valid 6s	68@70	Macon City	45@56
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'ge	103@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	103@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'ge endorsed by Ga		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
& Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	108@110
Atlanta Water	98@100	So. West R. R. 7s	102@105
Atlanta City 7s	98@100	M. & W. R. R. 7s	102@105
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. Leases, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Georgia R. R.	84@86	South Wes R. R.	104@106
Central R. R.	76@78	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 5—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 7. Exchange—long $4.86¾; short $4.87¾. Governments dull. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Evening.—Money easy at 5@7. Exchange—long $4.86¾@4.86¾; short $4.87¼@4.88¼. Governments strong; new fives 104¾. State bonds firm.

Stocks active and strong:

N Y. Central	116¾	Chicago & N.W.	61
Erie	25¾	Preferred	90¾
Lake Shore	78¾	Rock Island	114
Illinois Central	85¾	Western Union	107¾
Pittsburg	92¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$129,007,507 Currency....$42,775,542
The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the clearing house to-day, shows the following changes:
Loans decrease.....$4,621,900
Specie decrease.....81,900
Legal tenders decrease.....2,4 3,100
Deposits decrease.....5,823,900
Circulation increase.....123,400
Reserve decrease.....1,078,259
The banks now hold $1,900,375 in excess of the legal requirements.

LONDON, April 5—noon.—Erie 25¾.

PARIS, April 5—2:30 p. m.—Rentes 114f, 85c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 5, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 10¼c; low middlings 10c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—noon.—Cotton in good demand and freely met at previous prices; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,00; receipts 6,200; American 5,000; futures opened partially 1-16 cheaper, but the decline has since recovered; uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 6 3-32; April and May delivery 6 1-16@6 3-32; May and June delivery 6 3-32@6¼; June and July delivery 6¼; 5-32@6 3-16; July and August delivery 6 3-16@6 7-32; August and September delivery 6 9-32@6 9-32; September and October delivery 6 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—3:00 p. m.—Futures closed dull; uplands low middling clause, April and May delivery 6 1-16@6 1-32; May and June delivery 6 1-16; June and July delivery 6 5-32@6⅛; July and August delivery 6 3-16; sales of American 8,000 bales.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 1-6 bales; middling uplands 11¼; middling Orleans 11¼; futures easy.

April	11.15	June	11.40
May	11.27	July	11.53

NEW YORK, April 5.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 185 bales; uplands 11½; middling Orleans 11¾; exports to Great Britain 2,742 bales; continent 4,9!c; net receipts 286; gross 550; futures closed firm; sales 131,000 bales.

April	11.20@11.21	September	11.59@11.60
May	11.37@11.38	October	11.14@11.15
June	11.51@11.52	November	10.58@10.59

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90@95.
OATS—45.
HAY—$1 00 Clover 90.
CORN—62½@65; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—Mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet 90c per bushel; Irish $3.50@$4.50; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 @3¾ bbl.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $4.00@$5.00 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½@16½; old Government Java 25@29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9; extra C 8½; yellow 7¾@8¼; New Orleans 7¾@9¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; family $5 75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6 50@$6 75.
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams 9@9¾.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 6¾.
LARD—Tierces 8¼; buckets 9¾; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2½; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Flour—receipts without important change and very moderate trade; southern flour unchanged and dull. Wheat, spring about steady with a fair export business; winter ½@¾c lower with light trade; unraded winter red $1.01@$1.14. Corn steady; futures a shade lower with moderate trade; southern yellow 45½. Steamer oats, white, a shade firmer; mixed quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm and quiet; Rio—cargoes quoted at 11½@15; jobbers 11½@16. Sugar dull and weak; Cuba 6⅝@6½; fair to good refining quoted at 5 9-16@5 7-16. Molasses about steady and quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin quiet at $1.40 for good strained. Pork a shade lower with a moderate demand; mess spot $9 00@$9 50 old; $10.50 new; $10.85 new July. Whisky nominal.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring fresh 92 regular; 85¾ cash; 9 3-8@94½ April; 95¾@96½ May; No 3 do. 80; rejected 63. Corn dull and a shade lower; fresh 34¼ regular; 31⅝ cash; 30¾ May; 36½ June. Oats quiet but weak; 21¾ cash; 2 6-8 May; 26 June. Pork dull at $10.37½@$10.40 May. Lard dull and a shade lower; cash 6.35@6.37½; May 6.40@6.42½; June 6.47½@6.50. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; shoulders 3.50; clear rib 5.